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BILL ON NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE AGAINST CHURCHILL'S CABINET IS INTRODUCED BY OPPOSITION

Prominent Members Sign Measure of Disapproval

GREAT CRISIS FACED

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Members of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, last night, formally submitted a bill for a vote of non-confidence in the Churchill Cabinet, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London today.

Among those who signed the bill were Lloyd George, Arthur Greenwood of the Labor Party, Earl Winterton of the Conservative Party, and Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, who all are opposed to the present policy of the Churchill Cabinet, and is expected to be submitted for debate in the Commons after Prime Minister Winston Churchill returns from his trip, at was said.

Big Crisis Faced

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—Feelings in British Parliament in regard to reverses on the North African front are steadily growing from bad to worse daily, according to a London dispatch. Criticisms against Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, who is now in Washington, are likewise mounting at a rapid pace. The Opposition parties in the House of Commons formally introduced a vote of non-confidence in the Churchill Cabinet on the evening of June 23. The reason for this introduction of the non-confidence vote is that the present Cabinet's methods for conducting the present war are very objectionable. Among those who signed their names to the non-confidence vote are Lloyd George, Greenwood, Leader of the Labor Party, Winterton, of the Conservative Party, and Leslie Hore Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War. The inclusion of these distinguished names is attracting much attention toward pointing out the gravity of the situation.

Winston Churchill has so far succeeded in tiding over the many crises which his Cabinet has encountered since the fall of Singapore—in the want of confidence shown at the time of the failure of Stafford Cripps' efforts to placate India, and in connection with the Allied defeat in the battle of the Coral Sea—but it is considered difficult even for a man of Churchill's resourcefulness to ward off the present crisis, as it means the breaking forth of the pent-up discontent of Parliament at the present Cabinet's persistent attempt to shun responsibility for all defeats and reverses.

Gravest Political Crisis

A certain former member of the Cabinet, commenting on the present situation, said that this is the gravest political crisis with which the British Government has been confronted since the collapse of the Chamberlain Ministry.

The vote of non-confidence just introduced will be taken up for debate in Parliament after the return of Winston Churchill from Washington. In political circles of London, it is generally believed that no matter what good results may be obtained from his talks with President Roosevelt, it will be inevitable that the present Cabinet will have to answer for the defeat in Libya. In short, it is believed that British political circles will be thrown into great confusion over the Libyan problem.

Roused by Defeats

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 24.—British public opinion aroused over the defeat in North Africa, is particularly expressing dissatisfaction on the report submitted by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Libya, which was read by Deputy Premier Major Clement R. Attlee in the House of Commons yesterday.

It is unbelievable to the British public that the British forces in Libya lacked arms and munitions as reported by General Auchinleck. Since the British authorities had been circulating optimistic views regarding the war prospects in that region, the people are greatly disappointed to hear of strategic mistakes.

The Daily Mail has particularly criticized the strategy adopted by General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie, Commader of the British Forces in North Africa, and said that the easy defeat at Tobruk despite its strong fortification was due to his clumsy strategy.

A noted military commentator, writing in the Daily Herald, stated that the fatal defeat of the British forces was due to the inability of the officers to fight modern battles, and was also particularly attributed to the lack of proper education in modern warfare possessed among

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Japanese Consulate To Be Opened Shortly At Casablanca, Africa

A Japanese Consulate will be shortly opened at Casablanca, Morocco, according to a statement issued by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular Friday press meeting with foreign correspondents held today. In the meantime, he stated that Consular officers have already been dispatched there. Mr. Hori further declared that a branch office of the Casablanca Consulate will also be established at Tangier, Spanish Morocco.

U.S. ADVANCE POSTS ON JAPAN CAPTURED

Valuable Enemy Offensive Bases Can Now Be Diverted For Attack on America

With the complete destruction of Dutch Harbor and the occupation of Kiska and Attu Islands by Japanese Forces, not only has the very right arm of the United States been severed, but one-time formidable enemy advance outposts are now being reestablished as Japan's own bases to reach the mainland of the United States and Alaska, qualified observers here pointed out, states Domei.

Although these islands, together with Dutch Harbor, were looked upon by the United States defense authorities as vitally important northern outposts, as soon as they were occupied by the Japanese, they were immediately denounced as worthless.

Washington officials, it was opined here, no doubt are striving desperately to disguise the hopeless state of affairs in the United States.

Outspoken editors of the American press obviously are not convinced by the same old fairy tales so often told by Washington officialdom, and truthfully point out the unassailable fact that the United States has been spending millions of dollars in strengthening defense establishments in these islands, it was pointed out.

Enemy aircraft and submarine bases along the Northern Pacific route have thus been successfully counter-blockaded by a brilliant stroke of Japanese strategy, creating an ever-widening area for defense activities, observers here said.

Big Effect on War
By Minoru Izeki
Domei War Correspondent
With the Imperial Navy

JAPANESE BASE IN NORTHERN PACIFIC, June 25.—Suddenly shifting its spearhead from the Southwestern Pacific to the Northern Pacific, Japan's invincible Imperial Navy effected swift surprise landings on the Aleutian Islands.

With the vast Northern Pacific under their control, Japanese naval air forces crushed, on June 4, enemy hangars and groups of oil tanks in violent attacks upon Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands.

On June 7, Japanese naval landing parties, in close cooperation with the Army forces, attacked and seized various important points in the area.

The victory won by these lightning attacks is of high strategic value, and will have a far-reaching effect on the future course of the war.

America has sustained repeated defeats in the Southwestern Pacific in the past six months, and now has lost in addition to the two routes for attacking Japan, the Hawaii-Manila and the Australia-East Indies-Malay routes, its last route in the North via the Aleutians.

The Imperial Navy of Japan now has command of the whole Pacific, while the United States has no routes left for attacking Japan.

Japanese Naval and Army Forces on the Aleutian Islands are now expanding their war achievements. The victory is ascribable not only to the superior strategy and brave fighting of the Japanese Naval and Army forces but also to powerful Japanese Naval air scouting units which kept vigilant watch over the vast seas in the face of bad weather, tricky air currents and dense fog.

Conditions Described

The following is an excerpt from the record of the life of a Japanese Naval airman at a Japanese Base in the Northern Pacific:

Japanese airmen at the base rejoiced over news of the Japanese attacks on the Aleutian Islands on June 6. In June, the base is as cold as Tokyo in mid-winter, with the average temperature at 10 degrees

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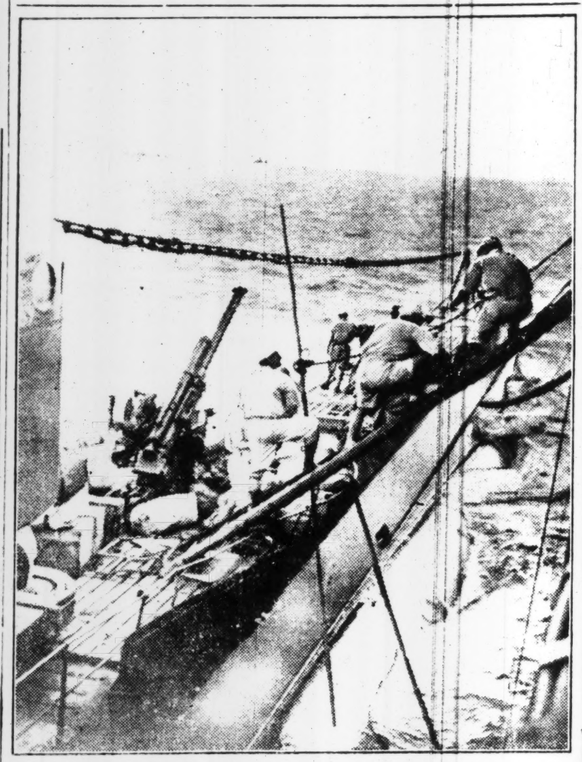
Preparing for Sea Raid



Somewhere on the billowing deep a Japanese submarine takes on fuel in readiness to venture forth against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Iijima of the Navy Information Corps)

BIG LOSS SUFFERED BY CHUNGKING ARMY

Many Divisions Annihilated by Japanese in Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaigns

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHEKIANG, June 25.—That immeasurable losses were inflicted on enemy forces in the Chungking Third War Zone by the Japanese Army during the recent operations along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway has been brought to light by the compilation of testimony given by enemy captives, and also reports gathered from various sources, it was revealed today.

According to the testimony which has been gathered, two full divisions of the 88th Army belonging to the Chungking 10th Group Army fell back in ragged retreat after being severely decimated.

Moreover, three divisions of the 79th Army, while moving eastward, were so severely pounded by the Japanese Forces that it was impossible to curb their retreat.

Crushed by smashing Japanese attacks, it was revealed that the 16th and 67th Chungking divisions, part of the 86th army, were cut to half-strength, while three other divisions of the 28th army were also smashed beyond recovery.

More Punishment Meted Out

Disclosure was further made that five divisions of the newly organized 9th army, as well as three divisions of the 49th army, which had beat a

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MAGNANIMOUS STEP ANNOUNCED BY ARMY

Statement on Provisional Release of Ailing Filipino War Captives Is Issued

Domei

MANILA, June 25.—Commenting on provisional release of wounded and sick Filipino war prisoners, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines at 7 p.m. yesterday issued the following statement:

"Following the recent provisional release of Filipino war prisoners who are sons or brothers of those Filipinos who rendered services to the Japanese Forces, the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines has decided to release provisionally, Filipino war prisoners who have been either wounded or taken ill.

"The majority of the Filipino war prisoners interned in Luzon were those who resisted the Japanese Forces despite repeated advices to surrender at Bataan and Corregidor. Naturally, they are to be strictly treated as prisoners to the last.

"However, the Philippines are for Asia and not for Britain and the United States. In view of the urgent necessity of reconstructing the Philippines as a member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Forces now have taken a generous step to release provisionally the wounded or sick prisoners.

"The released prisoners are urged to return quickly to their home provinces and try to contribute to

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS WAR TYPHOON SWEEPS THROUGH SOLLUM, SIDI OMAR AND SIDI BARRANI; SEBASTOPOL DEFENSE IN LAST STAGE

House-to-House Fight Now Being Staged Within City

PUSH KHARKOV DRIVE

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 25.—In attacks against the fortress of Sebastopol, German and Rumanian troops gained further ground after embittered house-to-house fighting. Southeast of Kharkov the offensive operations which started on June 22 to wipe out groups of enemy forces are going on. On the remaining part of the Eastern Front no fighting worth mentioning has taken place.

In the Arctic, German planes sank two merchant vessels totaling 11,000 tons, damaging another large freighter near the Kola Bight. The Soviets yesterday lost 71 machines while 7 German planes are missing.

In Last Stage

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The battle for Sebastopol has entered its last stage and intense fighting is raging between the German and Soviet forces, according to a Moscow dispatch received here today.

Commenting on the fighting in Sebastopol, The Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, said, "the German forces, with the use of modern mechanized troops and reinforcements are said to be fiercely attacking the Sebastopol lines."

About 12 German divisions are massed on the Sebastopol front and they are effectively using close-range trench mortars. In view of such odds, the Soviet troops have been forced to retreat in two directions.

The battlefield is strewn with war dead, and it is a living hell, it is said.

Luftwaffe Hits Murmansk

Domei

BERLIN, June 24.—Several waves of German bombers yesterday again attacked the harbor and town of Murmansk, the German High Command announced today.

Bombs again hit quays and railways and numerous fires were caused in the ship-repair works near the outer harbor.

German chasers escorting the bombers and Stukas shot down 11 Soviet planes, seven of which were of British origin, the High Command said.

Families of Returning Japanese Envoys Happy Over News of Departure From U.S.

The report that Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura to Washington and other Japanese diplomats in the United States have just left the United States for Japan by an "exchange ship" provided in the Japanese-American Exchange Agreement, freed for the first time from their internment life lasting about half a year since the outbreak of the war, has filled their homes here with delight.

As the only son of Ambassador and Mrs. Nomura, Tadashi, 29-years-old, is at present away in Taiwan, Mrs. Hideko Nomura, wife of the Ambassador, is leading a solitary life with her maid-servant at the Ambassador's Tokyo residence at No. 10, Minami Hiradai-machi, Shibuya-ku, according to the Asahi.

"Just before the outbreak of the war last year, I got a simple post-card from my husband at Washington," Mrs. Nomura said. "I only prayed that he would try to discharge his duties fully as an Ambassador.

"Fortunately, he is now returning home but as there are yet many of our compatriots left interned in the United States, I feel very sorry for them and their families. How gravely anxious and concerned they must be. Thinking of them, I only feel very, very sorry for them. Surely my husband must be feeling just the same. I fervently pray that they all will be able to return home safely and quickly.

"I was told that I should better entrust some message of mine to the Asama Maru, which left Yokohama on Thursday for Lourence Marques. But I thought it would only trouble the busy men on the steamer, and I didn't entrust any message to them for my husband."

Kurusu Family Happy

Ryo Kurusu, eldest son of Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, who is an army air engineering Sub-Lieutenant is at present away in service with an "undisclosed" air corps. Miss Teruko Kurusu, second daughter of Mr. Kurusu, who is a student at the Keimei Gakuen, Koishikawa-ku, was also away from home yesterday on some business. Mrs. Alice Kurusu, wife of the Special Envoy, who is suffering from a leg ailment, spoke in a quiet and modest tone indicating, however, her inward delight.

"I felt a great relief indeed when I heard that my husband has embarked on the steamer," she stated.

"To the Asama Maru which has just left, I have sent my husband's summer clothes and my letter, as he left for the United States last November only with his winter suit on.

"Since his departure for the United States, we have received from all the people in the country great encouragement and consolation, for which we are very grateful. Those kind letters sent to us from the people in this country and the amulets kindly offered us by some of them have been entrusted to the Asama Maru. They will also be taken over to my husband. I am sure he will be very delighted to learn of those kindnesses shown us."

Mrs. Fumiko Wakasugi, wife of Minister Kaname Wakasugi, to Washington, declared:

"A letter dated November 16 reached me from my husband via Hongkong after the fall of Hongkong and that was the last letter. The letter said that he was healthy and sound even in the midst of the hard work of the Japan-America conversations.

"I was determined that I should not hold so much anxiety about him as he was with Ambassador Nomura and other friends of his, though he must have felt inconvenienced on account of internment.

"Our eldest son, Takashi, 18-years-old, and our second son, Akira, 17-years-old, are accustomed to take care of the house during my husband's absence. As they are quite easy-going, they seem to have felt little anxiety about their father's safety. But the youngest son, Hiroshi, 8-years-old, seems to have felt somewhat lonely. However, they are all delighted to hear that their father is coming home. To the Asama Maru, I have entrusted my letter only."

JAPAN TO TAKE MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD NATIONALS

To Cover Those in U.S., Canada, Other American States Who Have Cut Relations

Appropriate measures will be taken following the completion of the first and second exchange of diplomats and nationals for the protection of Japanese residents in the United States, Canada, and other American countries which either have declared war on or have severed diplomatic relations with Japan, it has been learned from an authoritative source, states Domei.

Approximately 1,500 Japanese residents are expected to return to Japan within the next two months.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the number of Japanese residents forced to remain in the United States and Canada approximates 300,000, and South American countries approximately 200,000, making a total of 500,000 persons.

EX-JUSTICE MINISTER, CHOGORO MIYAGI, PASSES

Died From Bronchial Pneumonia At Tokyo Imperial University's Hospital

Chogoro Miyagi, member of the House of Peers and former Justice Minister, died shortly before 5 p.m. yesterday from bronchial pneumonia in a hospital attached to the Tokyo Imperial University. Mr. Miyagi was 65 years of age.

Born in Saitama Prefecture, Mr. Miyagi was graduated from the French Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1906. He immediately entered the Justice Ministry.

After holding the posts of procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, secretary of the Justice Ministry, chief procurator of the Tokyo Local Court, the Nagasaki Court of Appeal and the Nagoya Court of Appeal, Mr. Miyagi served as Justice Minister in the Abe Cabinet in 1939.

He was then nominated a member of the House of Peers by His Majesty the Emperor.

Funeral services for the late Mr. Miyagi will be held from 1 p.m. on Sunday at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji.

AMERICA AGREES TO SEND SUPPLIES TO CHUNGKING

Continuance of Military Collaboration by Two Powers Signed on June 2

Domei

NANKING, June 25.—An agreement for the extension of Lease-Lend aid by the United States to Chungking, providing for the supply of aircraft and other arms and munitions as well as the continuance of military collaboration by the two powers was signed on June 2 in Washington by representatives of the United States and Chungking, it was reported here today.

However, the transportation of such aid-Chungking materials from the United States to Chungking by sea or land is held impossible, and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister and special envoy to Washington, at a recent session of the Pacific War Conference, appealed to the American leaders to send the supplies by means of aircraft, it was said.

Egyptian Strongholds Fall One by One Before Attacks

SOLLUM LOSS BLOW

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The withdrawal of the British troops from their positions at Sollum and Sidi Omar was announced by the British Headquarters in Cairo. It was furthermore stated that the enemy vanguard had reached a point southeast of Sidi Barrani.

Axis Troops Advance

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 25.—The German High Command announced that after the capture of Sollum, which on account of its port facilities will prove a serious loss to the British, the Axis troops advanced southeast of Sollum throwing the enemy formations beyond Bugug and Bir Serawil. The important supply port of Sidi Barrani was also captured by the Axis forces which are now already southeast of this port.

Sidi Barrani Taken

Domei

ROME, June 25.—Knifing through crumbling British opposition, Axis forces smashed across the Egyptian-Libyan border and pushed 50 miles into Egypt, occupying the strategic British stronghold of Sidi Barrani, it was announced here today by the Italian High Command.

Axis forces in Northern Africa under the command of Marshal Erwin Rommel, only four days ago, captured the heavily fortified stronghold of Tobruk, taking more than 30,000 prisoners of war.

British Fall Back

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The headquarters of the British West Asian Forces announced today that German-Italian troops which crossed the Egyptian frontiers yesterday reached a point southeast of Sidi Barrani, important position in Western Egypt, today, according to a report from Cairo. The announcement further said that as a consequence, British forces were obliged to retreat from Sidi Barrani and Sidi Omar.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government announced yesterday that the city of Cairo is safe from enemy raids and local quarters claim this is an attempt to prevent the people from running away from the city.

Re-enforcements From Iran

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 25.—Worried over the situation in North Africa, British authorities have decided to utilize British troops stationed in Iran for the defense of North Africa, and consequently have issued an order to their forces in Iran to proceed immediately to Egypt, it is reported from Ankara.

With the withdrawal of the British army to Egypt, it is believed that Iran will be placed under the control of the Soviet troops.

53,000 British Captured

Domei

ROME, June 24.—Stating that 53,000 British prisoners and more than 1,000 enemy tanks have been captured in the Libyan campaign, the Italian High Command, in a communique issued today, attributed the capture of Tobruk to the following four reasons:

1. The morale of the British forces had been considerably lowered as a result of the previous British defeat in the Ain el-Gazala sector. Consequently, if the Italo-German attack on Tobruk had commenced a few days later, far greater resistance might have been offered by the British forces.
2. Italo-German artillery fire and aerial bombardments were effectively concentrated on enemy positions in a small area.
3. The Axis mechanized units carried out extremely effective concentrated attacks.
4. The fighting spirit of the combined Axis forces was at its height

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Advance on Chichagoff in Aleutians Told

Two Correspondents March Over Snowy Terrain With Intrepid Members of Japanese Landing Forces in Far North

The ten-hour advance over the snow-covered mountains in Attu Island, which the Japanese mountaineer troopers of the X Unit made on June 8, is described by Army reporters, Fukazawa and Hamada, who followed the unit from its landing place to Chichagoff.

"At 12.10 on June 8, the main force, which had effected a landing on the coast of the Hortz Bay under the shadow of night, started its drive toward the port of Chichagoff, its destination. The day was gradually breaking and the features of the island revealed themselves more and more clearly.

"Except for a small patch around the river which flows into the Hortz Bay, the entire landscape was covered with snow. We saw rugged mountains before our eyes, the tops of which were muffled by dense fog.

"Five minutes after we started our march, we encountered a river flooded with melting snow. It was so cold that our legs were chilled to the bone as we waded through the stream.

"Around the river, we saw groups of bushes growing here and there. After we crossed the stream, we had to climb a steep hill which was thickly covered with white snow. Here and there, we saw patches of earth exposed, where damp moss grew. A soldier discovered a violet growing in one of the patches and picked it.

"When we arrived at the top, more high mountains appeared before us. There was a saddle between them and the hill. We slid over the steep slope of the saddle down to the valley. It was rather pleasant to glide over the snow, covering more than 300 meters in one stretch. The day had dawned completely by this time.

March Is Difficult

"Reaching the valley, we had to cross a stream once again and then a snow-clad field similar to that which we met near the coast of the Bay. Meanwhile, the icy wind blew and whistled on our steel-helmets. The troopers, though they had been talking in a cheerful mood at the beginning of the drive, were now silent. They seemed a little tired.

"After a painful march for some time, we reached the second saddle between two hills more than 700 meters high. There was big torrent falling from a high precipice. The sound of the dashing water resounded in the air.

"There, on the second saddle, the troopers were allowed to take a rest. Glancing back, we saw a long, long line of marching soldiers reaching to the foot of the mountain. The troopers looked like so many poppy seeds on a sheet of white paper. Milky fog hid the line of the soldiers from time to time.

"One of the soldiers who were sitting on the snow began to sing the 'March over the Snow-covered Wilderness,' in a low voice. His breath was like white smoke in the cold air. Some of the troopers stretched themselves on the snow.

"Presently, the unit was ordered to resume its drive. We had to traverse a dangerous route, along which a huge crevice yawned. The troopers' their continued silent drive.

"'The sea! The sea!' The cries came from the members of the scouting party which advanced at the head of the line. The soldiers tired from the long march over the rugged mountain became suddenly cheerful. They were soon disappointed, however, when they learned that it was not Chichagoff. The strained atmosphere prevalent among the troopers suddenly slackened and a gloomy air began to prevail.

"The unit changed its direction. We did not know whether we were advancing. We continued our march, striving not to drop out of the ranks.

Chichagoff At Last

"At 10.00 a.m. just 10 hours after our landing, the advance batch of the unit finally arrived at a point from where the Chichagoff and the adjacent waters were seen. The port, as seen from the mountain top, looked like a miniature garden. There were a church and an elementary school building, between which stood small painted houses of the natives. There was not a single tree on the bleak coast of Hortz Bay.

"Presently, the sun began to cast its rays over the desolate scene. A Rising Sun flag fluttered in the hamlet. A contingent, which had driven across the West Peak, entered the village at 7.50 a.m. and had hoisted the flag.

"'We are beaten,' a soldier exclaimed, when he spotted the Rising Sun Flag fluttering in the breeze. 'Alas. We are too late,' another one muttered. The troopers all had expected to be the first to enter Chichagoff. Chagrin was manifest on the faces of the troopers.

"As they descended over the slope

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ALLIES FACE BIGGER LOSSES IN SHIPPING

Will Not Have One 2,000-ton Freighter Intact Unless Measures Rectified

BREAKDOWN SEEN COMING

Anxiety of Britain and America Increase as Mercantile Fleet Shrinks

"The extreme shortage of ship bottoms constitutes an ever increasing source of anxiety to Britain and the United States, and it was for this reason that the British Premier, Winston Churchill, visited 'America for the third time where he is scheduled to plan a shipping policy in cooperation with the Washington authorities," reveals a Domei correspondent in Berlin, quoting an account of the investigations conducted by a shipping authority.

The gist of the detailed account follows:

"Neither Britain nor America will have a single 2,000-ton class freighter remaining intact at the end of this year unless they adopt a timely and efficient counter-measure protecting their vessels from the effective attacks by the Axis Powers' air attacks.

Faced With Total Loss

"It will be recalled that according to similar investigations made during 1917, the Allies were faced with the complete loss of all their vessels within eighteen months through German submarine activities. However, due to internal trouble and the reverses sustained on land by the German forces, the allies were able to avert the impending calamity. Early in 1919, the then First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, frankly admitted the danger that existed during the last year of the war in one of his contributions to the Sunday Pictorial, a British newspaper.

"In this present war, there are no signs of interior discord in Germany nor is there any sign of foodstuff famine which was experienced by her during World War I, and it is Britain and America that are now hovering on the brink of complete breakdown owing to their losses in shipping.

Huge Tonnage Sunk

"Based on the figures of British and American shipping losses revealed by authorities of the Axis, it is estimated that the two Allies have lost as many as 18,000,000 tons of freighters since the outset of the current World War, and as much as 66 per cent of their tankers. The British and American mercantile fleet has now dwindled far below their minimum requirements which stands at the 10,000,000-ton mark. They will find it of the utmost urgency to replenish their mercantile fleet in view of the dangers which exist in the shortage of ship bottoms. However, judging from their past experiences, they will hardly be able to fill one-quarter of their shipbuilding schedule in the future."

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS' PLAN FOR SOUTH MAPPED

Saiko Corporation to Assume Sole Agency for Overseas Markets

The Iron and Steel Control Association has been in touch with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in connection with repeated inquiries from a number of parties in the South concerning imports of Japan-made steel, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

As a result of the continuous discussions on this subject between the Iron and Steel Bureau and the Overseas Trade Bureau, both under the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Iron and Steel Control Association has been authorized to proceed with the program that it has mapped out for exports of steel to the Southern Areas, continues the paper.

According to the decided program by the Iron and Steel Control Association a desire is indicated that its subsidiary concern, the Iron and Steel Sales Corporation should assume sole agency for exports of steel to the South, instead of entrusting the Export Developing Corporation with necessary export routine work. The officials concerned of the Commerce and Industry Ministry are studying this problem preparatory to arriving at a final decision.

Incidentally, it is learned that grades and prices will be properly fixed for steel going to the Southern Regions, concludes the paper.

Dairen Machinery Works

The Dairen Machinery Works was established in 1918, with a capital of ¥2,000,000, its object being the execution of orders placed with the South Manchuria Railway Company. The company has developed to such an extent since, that its capacity is now about 10 times the scope at the time of establishment. The list of its specialities consist of rolling stock, iron bridges, machinery, pipes for the use of water works, bean-oil manufacturing machines, rollers for road construction, machines for generating oxygen gas, electric cars, automobile bodies, etc. The market for these articles is so extensive that the Company figures prominently among the Japanese enterprises in Manchoukuo. The capital of the company in 1932 amounted to ¥10,000,000 of which ¥5,000,000 was paid up.

Life on the Farm in Hokkaido

The photo shows another typical scene taken in Hokkaido. Unlike their fellow-workers in Japan Proper, the farmers in Hokkaido are generally engaged in large-scale farming similar to the estate system, as can be visualized from the above scene. It is noteworthy that the crop rotation is satisfactorily carried on there with the cultivation of wheat, oats, soya beans, rapeseed, hemp, potatoes, cabbages, etc. Shown is a farm worker weeding a vast stretch of plateau with the aid of a trusty team and mower.

SPINNING INDUSTRY'S EXPANSION STRESSED

Entire Methods of Production At Present in Process of Revolution

Shingo Tsuda, President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company delivered an interesting speech at a general meeting of shareholders, which took place on June 24 at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi. In his speech he spoke substantially as follows, relative to the future of Japan's spinning industry, says the Miyako and Chugai:

"We are required to exercise our greatest efforts to make the most of the hemp, flux and other raw materials, as well as various raw materials whose abundant supply is obtainable in the Southern Regions.

"At present we are confronted with peculiar difficulties due to the development of military operations, but such difficulties are always followed by discoveries of new ways to meet these situations. This may be said not only relative to the utilization of new materials, but also concerning the utilization of factory equipment. At present, we are working on hemp and wool by means of cotton spinning machines and on silk and hemp by means of wool spinning machines. This, I believe, is an actual revolution of the spinning industry. In my opinion, the spinning industry after the present war will be conducted under an entirely new mode of operation.

Present Equipment Inadequate

"It is a doubtful question whether we shall be able to meet the post-war demands in the Co Prosperity Sphere, by means of the present spinning equipment, and I think that we shall be subjected to some little difficulty in this connection. The equipment we have in our hand, however, is precious, when we consider the fact that the course of textiles and fabrics in the present war, is destined to serve as part of the backing of our military notes at various war fronts. There is no reason why we should follow a negative policy when such abundant supplies of raw materials are secured and when we are in need of larger equipment.

"As all economic affairs have a direct bearing upon the welfare of people belonging to other lines of industry, we must take great care not to adopt any measure contrary to the welfare of others.

"Aquisition of a liberal supply of cheap labor is the first requisite for the healthy development of the spinning industry, and it is from this point of view that we cannot make light of spinning industries in China. In preparing ourselves for the post-war situation, part of the spinning industry in Japan Proper should gradually be removed to China and India where we will find ample supplies of cheap labor. In such a manner, the industrial co operation of these nations will enormously contribute to the creation of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere."

Aid to Be Extended

The Agricultural and Forestry authorities with reference to the opinions of Teiichi Nishikawa, M.P., and Kenkichi Harada, Chief of the Livestock Raisers' Guild of Yamaguchi-ken, have decided to extend the required aid and encouragement to various parties engaged in hornless cattle raising, says the Yomiuri. There are at present about 6,500 cows without horns in Yamaguchi-ken. Those cows reach an adult stage in two years and supply quantities of excellent beef. Because they have no horns, they can be easily controlled by women and children.

Match Monopoly

The Government General of Taiwan will enforce a monopoly on the sales of matches beginning July 1, according to the official announcement of June 24, says the Asahi.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.4	+ .30
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.3	+ .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.0	+ .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

INDIAN TUSSUR EXPERIMENTED UPON

Additional Species Will Play an Important Role in Silk Industry

Indian Tussur or wild silkworm will play an important role in connection with the supply of textiles in Japan, thanks to the continued efforts of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, says the Miyako.

In consideration of the fact that the reeling industry in Japan is placed under some handicap due to the necessity of enriching the present supply of materials, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Ltd. has been conducting a series of experiments on the cultivation of Indian tussur. It has been discovered that this species can easily be cultivated and will thrive on the leaves of polar and other common trees growing in the vicinity of most towns and villages in this country.

The experimental cultivation of Indian wild silkworms was made at first in Taiwan by means of the local conditions existing there, and in spite of the successes obtained, its cultivation in Japan Proper was considered difficult.

Thanks to the effort's of Rev. Kozui Otani and other experts of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, however, a method has been discovered at last for raising these silkworms successfully on the leaves of the poplar and other trees available almost anywhere here.

According to their experiments, Indian tussur can be cultivated in the open, where they will form cocoons in 20 days, yielding them several times a year.

The fiber obtainable from Indian wild silkworms takes the nature of silk and wool, and when prepared into staple fiber, may be used as an excellent material for a special kind of textile, possessing the qualities of silk and woolen cloth at the same time.

BANS TYPEWRITER OUTPUT

Industry in U.S. Foredoomed to End In Cessation

The United States Wartime Production Bureau is expected to place a complete ban on the production of typewriters next autumn, reports Domei.

It will be remembered that from February 9, this year the typewriter manufacturing industry was ordered by the American Government to cut its production from 10 to 30 per cent so as to be able to part of their time to the production of other machines, although this order was removed on March 17. Due, however, to the subsequent volte face decision reached by the American Government, the typewriter manufacturing industry in America is foredoomed to the complete cessation of typewriter production, adds Domei.

DISPLAY OF ACTIVITY ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Bullish Sentiment Traceable to The Successful Gains by Imperial Forces

The Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a sequencial display of activity yesterday, bullish factors being traceable to the successful occupation by the Imperial Navy Units of the two Aleutian islands and the encouraging speech delivered on Wednesday by Shingo Tsuda, President of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, as to the prospects of our industrial expansion.

The long-term section recorded a long range of steady gains. As for peace-time industrials, Kureha Spinning, for instance, stepped up by ¥1.80, Teikoku Rayon, new by ¥1.00, Kurashiki Spinning by ¥1.00, and in industrials, Hakodate Shipbuilding rose by ¥2.30, Nugata Iron Works by ¥1.20, Mitsubishi Heavy by ¥1.10, Kobe Steel by ¥2.50, Ebara Iron Works, Komatsu Iron Works, both old and new, by ¥1.00 each, Daido Steel Works, new by ¥1.80, Japan Dust Iron by ¥1.20, Japan Piston Ring by ¥1.10. Yet the most impressive was the sharp and consecutive advance of ¥3.80 at one bound scored by Furukawa Electric Industrial in anticipation of the two-fold increase of its capital.

The short-term section was firm but not so attractive as the long-term section due to bulls' attention being focused on the latter in recent days. Tokyo Exchange, new, N.Y.K., old and its new showed fractional gains over Wednesday's closing prices.

The spot market was invariably active, thanks to the ever-present bullish sentiment on the part of the general public. Sumitomo Electric Industrial continued to jump by ¥2.00, Sumitomo Metal Industrial by ¥1.00, Mitsubishi Steel Material by ¥1.50 and Japan Electric Wave Machinery by ¥3.30 at one bound.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥111.80, its new ¥97.30, Kanebo, new ¥99.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥88.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.	May June
First Section		
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.4 u 4	68.4
Do. new (25)	29.4 u 8	33.8 29.2
Kanebo (50)	153.1	155.9
Do. new (25)	98.9 u 4	100.2
Teiku Rayon. n (37½)	88.6 u 10	89.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.4 u 3	48.5 48.5
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	68.9	70.2
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	111.1 u 1	113.1
Do. new (37½)	97.1 d 1	97.7 98.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	86.3 u 7	87.5
Do. new (25)	57.7 u 7	58.0 58.8
Uraga Dock (50)	98.2 u 2	98.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.5 u 7	88.2 88.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.9 u 5	76.7 76.9
Third Section		
Japan Piston Ring	83.7	84.5
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	66.1 u 1	67.0 67.0
Furukawa Industry	134.0 u3.4	135.0 133.0
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.9 u 7	74.6
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	66.3 u 3	65.8 67.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	136.4	136.5	136.4	136.4
N. Y. K. old	....	111.7	111.5	111.5
N. Y. K. new	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.0	153.1	153.0	....
Do. new	98.8	99.0	98.0	99.0
Teikoku Rayon. n	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.3
Osaka Stock. new	73.7	73.9	73.7	73.9
Japan Steel Tube	....	73.8	73.5	73.8
Japan Oil	81.8	82.8	81.5	81.9
S. M. Railway	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.6	87.9	87.4	87.9
Hitachi Works	....	76.3	75.9	76.3
Japan Mining	57.8	....	....	57.8
Manchuria Ind	56.8	56.9	56.8	56.9

Bill Clearings

June 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	246,571	157,212
Balance	44,655	32,467

THAILAND REGAINS ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Relieved of British Yoke Following Wise Step by Bangkok Government

Economic cooperation between our country and Thailand has been greatly strengthened as a result of the recent extension of the ¥200,000,000 loan to Thailand, which has placed the Thailanders in a position to restore perfect economic independence, says the Yomiuri.

For many years prior to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific, Thailand had been under the iron grip of British capital, with the Bangkok Government always struggling to rid itself of the British economic yoke.

Thailand took a very wise step when she decided to collaborate with our country for the economic construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, for this was the only way by which she could restore her economic independence.

Till recently, the money market of Thailand was under the heavy pressure of the following Western and Chinese Banks: The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of French Indo-China, the Suhai-tsung Bank and the Hwakiao Bank.

Methods of Oppression

Under the oppression of a British adviser, the Bangkok Government could not take any appropriate measure to issue the required amount of paper money, and had always been suffering from a severe deflation, purposely aggravated by British interests in order to promote their profits at the expense of Thailand. The British interests could thus place themselves in a position wherein they could purchase various products of Thailand at unreasonably low prices, reducing her economic position to a helpless state. Thus economic reconstruction of Thailand was next to impossible. The fact that the total amount of native bank notes in circulation in that country at the end of July, 1941, was only 50,000,000 bahts eloquently explains the hopeless position in which Thailand stood.

In the meantime, purchases, sales, cleaning and exportation of Thailand rice were almost exclusively controlled by Chinese traders, and the native people could obtain no benefit whatsoever through the handling of their own rice. As for cotton growing in that country, its development was entirely checked by the intervention of British interests, who were eager to protect the cotton growing industry in their own colonies.

Fourth in Tin Products

In the production of tin, Thailand occupies the fourth place in the world investments in the industry totaling ¥56,000,000 in Japanese currency, of which, however, ¥68,300,000 belonged to British interests, ¥14,400,000 to American interests, and only ¥3,400,000 to Thailanders. Consequently, the Thailanders had almost no voice in the disposal of the tin produced in their own country, which was sent to Singapore or Penang, where it was refined and disposed of by the British interests who amassed large profits.

Thanks to the change in the situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Thailanders have been absolutely relieved of the heavy British yoke about their necks, and with the aid of Japan, they now stand in the path leading to perfect restoration of their economic independence.

ENEMY PATENTS, ETC. LISTED

Total of 12,832 Effective at End of Last January

The Chugai Shogyo gives the following list of enemy assets of patents, utility models, registered designs and trade-marks effective at the end of last January:

Patents

Nationality	Number
Great Britain	545
U.S.A.	2,058
Holland	118
Australia	13
Canada	22
Belgium	24
Mexico	1
Total	2,781

Utility Models

Great Britain	101
U.S.A.	581
Holland	4
Australia	4
Canada	1
Belgium	6
New Zealand	1
Total	698

Registered Designs

Great Britain	32
U.S.A.	20
Holland	5
Total	57

Registered Trade-Marks

Great Britain	3,654
U.S.A.	5,056
Holland	478
Australia	17
Canada	49
Belgium	42
Cuba	1
Mexico	1
Total	9,296

Thus it will be seen that the patents, utility models, registered designs and trade-marks totaled 12,832 in number.

Association to Operate

The Association of Synthetic Oil Industry Experts' which has shown little activity since its establishment in the Imperial Oil Fuel Company, Ltd., has decided to begin activities in keeping with the expansion of the company, says the Nikkan Kogyo. In order to realize perfect cooperation with the company, the Association has decided to establish three technical sections, to study practical methods of dry distillation of artificial oil at low temperatures, and also into methods of water treatment of tar, etc.

Question of Creating a New Value in Yen On Parity With Other Currencies of South

(Continued From Yesterday)

"The guiding spirit in the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere is the 'Hakko Ichiu' or the principle which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire, aiming to enable each people in the world to have its proper place. Has the principles of 'Hakko Ichiu' anything to do with the currency problem? Yes, indeed they have.

"According to the principle of economy, currency is a medium of exchange of commodities, but in practice currency serves the offices of ensign of the economic life of every nation. The construction of the Greater East Asia Solidarity Sphere is not in the least intended to make one powerful country of Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, unnecessary that the ensign of each country within the Co-Prosperity Sphere be of one color and same name. However, all the countries within this Co-Prosperity Orbit should be as one family, and it is to be desired that the ensign of each country should be of the same size.

Japan, Guiding Spirit

"Japan stands loco parentis to all other nations within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere for the guidance of the latter. In view of this fact, will it be in order for the economic ensign of Japan to be smaller than those of her sisters? It is my opinion that the economic ensign of Japan should at least be of the same size as those of her sisters. One cannot categorically deny that the principle of economy has nothing to do with this aspect. The fundamentals of national economy constitute the power of the country. The principles of 'Hakko Ichiu' or universal brotherhood teach us the principles of influence in relation to economy. Within the family of nations of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere there should not exist any pressure of the paterfamilias, but the brothers and sisters within the solidarity orbit should cordially gather around the paterfamilias and create originality.

"If, in this case, the economic ensign of the head of the family should be smaller than those of other members, it will bring about many inconveniences, and for this reason it should be at least of the same size as those of others, if not to a certain degree, larger. The exchange value of Yen within the Co-Prosperity Sphere before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was approximately one half of the values of other currencies in the orbit. This will not do, it should at least be brought to parity.

Relation of Yen and Baht

"It is, therefore, a source for great congratulations to note that as a result of the recent economic agreement entered into between Japan and Thailand the Yen and the Baht have been placed at par. This agreement is based upon the principles of 'Hakko Ichiu' or universal brotherhood as they relate to economy. The same arrangement should be made with the piaster and guilder.

"Japan is now making tremendous sacrifices before the altar of construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and in the light of this bare fact, will it be unreasonable for Japan to demand a raise in the foreign exchange value of the Yen? It must not be lost sight of that Japan is the driving force for the construction of the Greater East Asia Solidarity Orbit and for the liberation of all the countries within Greater East Asia from the shackles of British and American imperialism, to enable them to have their proper places in the sun. To realise this, as stated above, Japan is bearing the burden of enormous sacrifices, and in addition to that, Japan is supplying its manpower resources to the Southern Regions for the economic development of these areas to obtain the supply of the natural resources there in exchange. Circumstances being such, will it be reasonable for the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to expect Japan to fulfill this mission, which Japan is prosecuting at the cost of her blood and sweat, and still bear further economic losses by reason of the old foreign exchange rate?

Economy Evaluation

"For instance, if the Japanese technology and labor were to be exchanged for rubber and oil in Southern Regions at the rate of 2-for-1 for eign exchange value of Yen, that would be on the basis of the old free economy without in any way evaluating the war efforts now being put forward by Japan for the freedom of the Southern Regions from the fetters of Anglo-American imperialism, and that would be highly unreasonable, to say the least. If, for instance, Japan's technology and labor were to be imported into the Philippine Islands at the parity exchange rate between the Yen and the peso, the P.I. would be importing them at higher prices than those ruling during pre war times, but the difference would be a just and fair premium which the P.I. should be willing to pay for the liberation of its enthraldom to the United States, and Japan should be certainly entitled to such consideration on the part of the southern countries, especially as they have nothing to lose by paying such a premium to Japan on account of the economic prosperity in view, resultant from development of natural resources and the consequent rise in wages which goes to promote the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of the Southern Regions."

NEW CONTROL CORPORATION TO BE ESTABLISHED AUGUST

Unification of Delivery Organs Of Raw Materials Coming

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has been working on a plan to create a competent corporation, with a view to the unification of organs that control deliveries of magnesium and raw materials for refractory bricks, states the Nikkan Kogyo.

It is understood, states the paper, that the promotors concerned held their first meeting on Tuesday, when Matazo Mitsumizo, one of the directors of the Japan-Manchoukuo Trading Company, was invested with the authority to set about the formalization of the contemplated corporation on the understanding that 100 shares would be alloited to each promotor concerned and the balance of shares proportionally allotted to the Magnesium Sales Guild and the Magnesium Delivery Control Guild.

The paper adds that the new corporation will be formally established in August with a capital of ¥1,000,000.

CONTROL ORGAN DECIDED ON

To Operate Regulations in Supply Of Iron and Steel

With a view to leaving no stone unturned in operating the regulations controlling the demand and supply of iron and steel, which has been effective from April 1, this year, the Iron and Steel Control Association has decided to organize a committee relative to the operation of the said regulations, according to, the Nikkan Kogyo.

A preparatory committee for the creation of the proposed operation committee is planned, to be composed of men of ability representing the Control Association, Iron and Steel Sales Companies and also industrialists of these metals.

It is further learned that the contemplated operation committee will embrace some sub-committees which will be entrusted to fully discuss matters concerning the distribution of iron and steel, whereby helping in the smooth operation of the regulations.

The formation of the planned operation committee and its sub-committees will be completed by the end of July, it is believed.

HEMP DELIBERATIVE BODY TO HOLD INITIAL MEETING

Fundamental Problems of Industry Under Wartime Will Be Thrashed Out

With concrete programs having been prepared by the Hemp Spinning Industrial Council for effectively utilizing the hemp found in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Deliberative Council of the industry, which was brought into existence recently, will hold its initial general meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan here, on the 30th of this month, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The forthcoming general meeting is expected to take up for discussion the fundamental problems of the hemp spinning industry, including the aquisition of raw materials and their distribution in order to draft concrete measures befitting the wartime situation.

Three special organs will be organized, it is believed, to fully deliberate upon these basic problems.

Amalgamation Decided

Merger of the Aikoku Petroleum Company, Ltd. into the Japan Petroleum Company, Ltd. was decided on at the general meeting of shareholders held on Thursday, by the two companies respectively, says the Miyako. In accordance with the agreement reached between the two companies, the amalgamation will be executed on the basis of four shares of the Japan Petroleum against the five of the Aikoku. As a result of the amalgamation, the capital of the Japan Petroleum Company will be increased from ¥147,500,000 to ¥155,000,000.

Table Birds Increase

The sale of chickens will be resumed in Nagoya district shortly, due to the steady increase in supplies, says the Chugai. The flesh of these table birds has been under semi restriction in this district since last February.

STUDENTS TO STUDY SCIENTIFIC COURSES

In View of Urgent Necessity to Promote Development of Petroleum

A course of Petroleum Industry Science will be opened in the Department of Engineering Science at the Tokyo Imperial University, beginning next autumn, says the Yomiuri.

In view of the urgent necessity to promote the production of petroleum through the development of the immense resources of oil now in our possession, the Imperial University of Tokyo is at present negotiating with the War, Navy, Education, Commerce and Industry, and Finance Ministries, with a view to opening a course of Petroleum Industry Science in its Department of Engineering Science beginning October next. The first class of the new course will consist of 10 students divided into the Oil Production and Oil Refining courses, which are to be placed under the care of eight professors, eight assistant professors, 16 assistants, and two clerks. Each course will have four chairs.

The establishment of the new course at the Imperial University of Tokyo undoubtedly greatly facilitate the development of petroleum industry of this country.

Less Rubber for U.S. Army

Eloquently indicating the great embarrassment being felt by the entire United States over the acute rubber shortage, the War Department in Washington will most likely issue orders shortly to the army to exercise a 25 per cent curtailment in the amount of rubber being consumed for military purposes, information from Lisbon has revealed, according to the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1942

British Reactions to the Tobruk Defeat

The recent fall of Tobruk follows the regular pattern of all British defeats. Each campaign starts out with pompous statements on the part of the British authorities that this time they are sure of victory. Each time, when the battle finally develops, the British are out-generaled, out-maneuvered, and outfought. Each time, in the end the British precipitously flee in a rout or abjectly surrender. Each time the disillusioned British public rises in indignation and demands an explanation from their leaders. Each time the leaders offer some lame excuse about how the advantages they had claimed before the battle suddenly happened to change into disadvantages. Each time Churchill then appeals to Roosevelt for more aid, which is not forthcoming. But each time Churchill assures his gullible people that next time it will be different, and that somehow, in some unexplainable, miraculous manner, victory will come to the Allies in the end.

The recent Libyan campaign culminating in the Axis capture of Tobruk follows this regular formula in every particular. When the campaign started, the British were sure that this time the tide had really turned. But everyone knows how the results actually turned out. More than 25,000 British troops surrendered at Tobruk and the Axis forces are already pushing on across the border into Egyptian territory. Just now the British are in that phase of their regular cycle when the general public is indignantly demanding an explanation. The subsequent steps are already being prepared. Churchill has already gone to Washington to draw the attention of the public away from the disaster. Within a few more days, the world can expect the usual final step, the empty assurance that next time it will be different. How long are the British people going to stomach this farce, however?

There are already signs that the general indignation is stronger this time than ever before. The London press and the parliamentary leaders are indulging in some pretty honest criticisms. First of all, regardless of the efforts of the authorities to minimize the effects of the fall of Tobruk, the press and the public are making no secret of their alarm over the seriousness of the disaster. For instance, the London Daily Express says: "The fall of Tobruk is a disaster. It is a disaster for the defenders of Egypt and a great blow to the hopes of this nation." The Daily Herald laments: "Our grip on the Mediterranean is further reduced, and our power to defend Egypt made more difficult." The London Times in an editorial speaks of it as "an incontestable disaster" and says that Auchinleck is now confronted by a victorious army which thinks itself unbeatable.

The British leaders and the press are now asking why it was that the British army suffered such a thoroughgoing defeat. The military correspondent of the London Times pointblank criticizes Lieutenant-General Ritchie who commanded the garrison at Tobruk. Some publicists are criticizing the authorities for not having told the truth before the campaign started, of having misled the public into thinking that the British preparations were much better than they really were and thereby creating false hopes. In particular, R. C. Casey of Australia, Minister of State in the Middle East, is being made the target of the charge that he should have undertaken "a general overhauling and tightening up of the provisions for interpreting the military position in Libya to the outside world which so far has failed lamentably and succeeded only in misleading the public throughout the two campaigns in the western desert."

In view of such mishandling of the supplying of public information, the News Chronicle expresses grave doubt whether the directors of the war are as enterprising and as far-seeing as they seem. It deplores: "Especially their tendency is to raise our hopes at the beginning of each campaign and assure us of victory, only to let us down with excuses when once again it proves illusionary."

In their anxiety to explain the reasons for their defeat, the British apologists are presenting all sorts of conflicting theories. Some hold that German equipment was far superior, while others hold that British equipment was just as good if not better than the German. Among the former is the statement in the London Times which states: "By German standards we are still using obsolescent equipment in Libya. Perhaps the most insistent question now disturbing the public mind is why, when we are approaching the fourth year of the war, our armaments still lag behind those of the enemy in quantity and design, especially design."

On the other hand, a commentator of the British Broadcasting Corporation says: "According to some reports, some British weapons, including a tank and an anti-aircraft gun, were good, even better in some respects than what the Germans had. There is no suggestion that the British and the allied troops were undersupplied with arms. Quite the reverse is the case. The British army went into battle with numerical equality of men, materials, and supplies. Partly because of this, Mr. Churchill himself was able to assure the House of Commons about three weeks ago that there was reason to feel satisfied with the way things were going."

In an attempt to reconcile such contradictory and confusing evidence, one commentator even goes so far as to produce the following masterpiece of ambiguity: "Indeed, we lacked neither weapons, nor skill, nor fighting power. What we lacked was weight of the right type of arms, weight of the right type of gunpower, and tanks in sufficient numbers to influence the result of the battle." In other words, this man is saying: "We had enough arms, but we didn't have enough." Such clarity of logic seems to be typical of the daze in which the British find themselves after their defeat.

In view of this tremendous shock, will the British public again allow itself to be mollified by meaningless promises and assurances? Will it continue to indulge in wishful thinking when all the evidence of past experience proves that the statements of its leaders have always been wrong? There is evidence that this time the usual excuses may not be effective. There is evidence that Churchill's attempt to draw the red herring across the trail by going to Washington may not work this time. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, has declared that the Libyan setback could not be explained away by hearty assurances of confidence in the future. "The story of future plans will be reckoned from the story of the defeat in Libya," he declared. "No good purpose will be done by seeking to dramatize the Churchill-Roosevelt talks in order to cover the other."

How seriously an influential minority of public leaders disapproves of the familiar pattern of conduct of the Churchill administration can be seen in the motion for a vote of non-confidence which has just been introduced into the House of Commons. Among those who are actively supporting this attack on the Churchill government are such distinguished characters as the veteran statesman David Lloyd-George, Arthur Greenwood of the Labor Party, Lord Winterton of the Conservative Party, and Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War. With such opposition, Churchill will have a most difficult time emerging unscathed no matter what fine stories he brings back from Washington.

It is apparent thus that there are people in England who are not fooled by the usual excuses of Churchill. But how long will it be before the general public wakes up to the facts which these discerning opposition leaders already see? Will Britain continue to repeat her usual futile formula, or does it mean that this time Churchill and his incompetent underlings are at last to be made to atone for their continuous failures?

A Year Ago Today

June 26, 1941

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Following an extraordinary session of Parliament, the Swedish Government announced that in view of the situation created by the war between the Soviet Union and Germany, Sweden will continue to pursue her policy of neutrality in order to retain her independence and sovereignty.

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Violent fighting is progressing along the whole Bessarabian front with the Soviet Union desperately resisting the German advance in that sector, the newspaper Messaggero reported from the Rumanian town of Iasi, 200 miles north of Bucharest.

Fuehrer's General Headquarters still continues silent on the extent of the German operations but all available reports seem to indicate that the blitz troops and air force are dealing merciless sledge-hammer blows at the Soviet Army, after piercing the border defense at numerous important points,

WORK OF PIONEERS WHO BUILT JAPAN'S NAVY AIR FORCE TOLD

Rear-Admiral Kaneko and Captain Takamaro Oseki Remembered For Valiant Deeds

By Toshio Matsunaga
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

The Western naval strategists are amazed at the striking power of the naval air arm of Japan. The successes it has hitherto obtained in the current Pacific war have not only established its superiority as a fighting unit, but have unequivocally proved the high quality of its battle technique. The sinking of battleships by Japanese naval "war birds" either with air torpedoes or bombs has erected a new milepost in the progress of the art of modern naval warfare. In fact, this performance of the naval air arm of Japan has added a new, original chapter to the naval history of the world.

At the very outset of the Pacific war, the Japanese naval air arm displayed its formidableness and striking accuracy by sending to the bottom five American battleships at Pearl Harbor. This was followed by the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the battleship Repulse of the British Navy off Kuantan in Malaya. Since then the naval air formations have achieved brilliant results in various war zones. The Battle off the Java Sea Coast, the attack on the Trincomalee naval base in Ceylon and the recent Battle of the Coral Sea have searchlighted the fact that the Japanese naval "air hawks" are harbingers of death to battleships.

The supremacy which the naval air arm of Japan has attained is not of recent growth. It has a long history behind it. Passing through many ups and downs, trials and hardships, it has now acquired the excellent standard of efficiency. Its inception may be traced to a balloon first manufactured by the Japanese Navy in the tenth year of Meiji (1877). In May, 1877, when a rebellion occurred in Kyushu, the War Office conceived the idea of using a balloon to suppress it and requested the Navy Ministry to manufacture one for it. The assignment was undertaken by the Engineering Department of the Naval Academy, which succeeded in manufacturing a balloon 30 by 45 feet or of 14,137 cubic feet. When the test flying was conducted at the Naval Parade Ground at Tsukiji, Tokyo, it climbed to a height of 720 feet. One day, however, a heavy gale snapped its moorings and it disappeared.

Striking Progress Made

For some time, the Navy suspended its research work on aeronautics. Then in the forty-second year of Meiji (1909) an emergency commission on the study of balloons for military use was set up and its members were selected from the Army, Navy and the Tokyo Imperial University. In June, 1912, a naval aeronautical commission was appointed with Captain Kazuyoshi Yamaji as its chairman. At the same time a seaplane airdrome was built at Oppama, while orders were placed in the United States and France for the manufacture of four 70 h.p. seaplanes, two of Curtiss type and two of Farman type. Naval officers were sent to both countries to supervise their construction. While there, they also engaged themselves in learning aviation and conducting aeronautical studies. Among them were Yozo Kaneko, Sankichi Kono, Chuji Yamada and Chikuhei Nakajima, all lieutenants. In November, 1912, they returned home and started training officers and men in aviation. Prior to this, when airplanes were used to be imported from abroad, the Naval Arsenal at Yokosuka relying on foreign designs used to manufacture aircraft with imported parts. But with the return of these trained officers, the arsenal succeeded in manufacturing airplanes with Japanese materials within six months. And the seaplane tender Wakamiya took part for the first time in naval maneuvers in 1913 with Curtiss and Farman planes aboard.

It was during the Tsingtao campaign of 1914 that the Japanese Navy used its air arm for the first time in warfare. When this operation was started, following the outbreak of the first World War, the Japanese Navy had only 11 planes in service with air officers numbering as few as 15. The seaplane tender Wakamiya, with this small air force aboard, participated in the Tsingtao assault. Although it was small, it played a praise-worthy role in the early reduction of Tsingtao by efficiently conducting scouting, bombing and range-finding activities, with the result that the Iltis fort, the major battery in the port-town, was rendered inoperative. The following year, the Japanese Navy paid its maiden sacrifices to the cause of aviation, when a 200 h.p. Farman crashed into the sea off Oppama with Lieutenant Tosaburo Adachi, Lieutenant Takao Takebe and Third-Class Warrant Officer Yanase on board.

In 1913, the naval air budget was only ¥100,000, but it was substantially increased in 1916, when the Navy was authorized by the Diet to establish three more naval air corps. This marked an expansion of the naval air arm. In April, the same year, a naval air corps was set up at Yokosuka with Captain Shiro Yamanouchi appointed its first commandant. In 1918, Lieutenant Chikuhei Nakajima, who had retired from the naval service, installed an aircraft factory at Ohta in Gumma Prefecture. He is now well known as a foremost aircraft manufacturer in the country and also as a politician.

New Plane Manufactured

In 1919, when the writer was an instructor of the Naval Air Corps at Yokosuka, a party of fifty-seven air officers was engaged by the War Office from France, including Colonel Faure. They trained Japanese Army officers in scouting at Shimoshizu, bombing at Hamamatsu and air-fighting at Kagamigahara. Naval air officers participated in these performances. Lieutenant Grandmaison of the French Navy, who was one of the instructors engaged by the War Office, gave a series of lectures on ground crew work to naval air officers at Oppama. About this time, Lieutenant Magoshi made a great contribution to the development of aircraft manufacture in Japan by manufacturing a 200 h.p. plane of the Hispano Suiza type. In June, 1920, Lieutenant Kuwabara successfully took off from a 27 meter runway, prepared on the foredeck of the seaplane tender Wakamiya, using a British landplane.

In April, 1921, preparations were started for setting up a naval air corps at Amihara on Lake Kasumigaura. An extraordinary course in aeronautics was opened in Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps, when a British mission of thirty led by Captain Sempill arrived in Japan. The British instructors of the mission were very rigid in training the Japanese students, who in turn were passionately zealous in prosecuting their studies. The offensive spirit, which inspires the air arm of the Japanese Navy, seems to have been fostered in those days. The training planes used at that time were Avros; fighter planes, Sparrow-Hawks; bombing planes, Cuckoos, Napier-Lions and 450 h.p. Blackburn Swift's; flying-boats, F-5's; and amphibian planes, Vickers Vikings and Supermarine Seals. Shortly afterwards, the Mitsubishi Aircraft Factory at Nagoya began to manufacture Hispano 300 h.p. fighter-planes of the 10th year type and scout planes of the 10th year type.

In January, the twelfth year of the Taisho era (1923), an aircraft-carrier force was assigned to Yokosuka. In November, the same year, the naval air corps in Japan numbered four, as authorized by the Diet, with those at Ohmura, Kasumigaura, Yokosuka and Sasebo being fully completed. In that year Lieutenant Takijiro Onishi, who is now Rear-Admiral and Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Headquarters of Aviation, assembled a non-rigid airship and navigated it for the first time. Soon thereafter, successful construction of airships became possible and the Japanese Navy increased its strength by completing the first aircraft-carrier Hosho. Lieutenant Kira successfully landed on the deck of the Hosho, using a fighter-plane of the 10th year type. Then First Sub-Lieutenants Kamei and Baba contributed their shares to the development of the naval air arm. From this humble beginning, the Japanese Navy's air arm has grown so mighty that it has achieved signal successes in every battle zone, thanks entirely to self-sacrificing efforts made by all concerned to build this important force of the Navy. Their efforts and consequent successes command full respect and admiration. Mention must be made of the late Rear-Admiral Kaneko and Captain Takamaro Oseki who had laid the foundation of the naval air force with a long vision and firm resolve.

Warships Converted

As the necessity for constructing more aircraft-carriers was keenly felt, it was decided that the battle-cruiser Akagi, which had been under construction, and the battleship Kaga, should be remodelled as aircraft-carriers. Meanwhile, the writer was transferred to Oppama from Kasumigaura to take charge of students together with Lieutenant-Commander Smith, a British instructor, who always laid stress on teamwork between the Navy and naval air force. While teaching at Oppama, the writer conducted various investigations. On one occasion, a makeshift runway was constructed over the turrets of the battleship Yamashiro, from which a fighter-plane was made to take off. On another occasion, the writer bailed out of an airship of the S.S. type, using a parachute. Defence against submarines and detection of submarines were also studied, while researches were conducted on air torpedoes. In August, 1923, when an air staff-officer was assigned to the Naval Station at Yokosuka for the first time, the writer was appointed to that post. It was in that year that Major Zanin of Argentina flew from Amsterdam and Major Maclaren of England from London to Kasumigaura.

In May, 1925, First Sub-Lieutenant Mayeda of the Navy made a successful flight to Peking in a Japan-made machine. This was the first flight to be made by a Japanese Naval officer to foreign countries. About this time, the writer was again shifted to the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura. By that time, some 30 officers had sacrificed themselves for the growth of the naval air force. A plan was mooted for erecting a shrine at Kasumigaura in memory of them. The present Kasumigaura Shrine was constructed by the voluntary contributions of the members of the Naval Air Corps there in accordance with the plan made by a commission whose chairman was Captain Isoroku Yamamoto, then second in command of the Air Corps and now Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Up to this year, the spirits of more than a thousand members of the Navy, who have lost their lives for the cause of the naval air force, have been enshrined in it.

Night Flights

While the writer was with the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps, night flights of planes from warships were started. The writer rode a plane piloted by Lieutenant Ichimaru as a passenger during one of those night flights. The plane flew to Mito from Kasumigaura without any hitch. On returning to the base the searchlights on the ground were found to be out of order and the plane landed in pitch dark and was wrecked; but fortunately Lieutenant Ichimaru and the writer escaped unhurt.

In the year 1925 a significant development in the naval air arm was witnessed. In May, the same year, a flying-boat of the F-5 type flew from Sasebo to Shanghai via Tsingtao negotiating the eastern China Sea in eight hours. In July, another naval plane made a record long distance flight from Yokosuka to Ghensan in Korea crossing the mainland of Japan and the Japan Sea. However, even toward the close of the Taisho era the Navy's air arms had not been accorded its due credit.

In 1926 the writer was assigned to the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry. At that time, the Headquarters of Naval Construction took charge of aeronautical technique, but administration of the naval air force was left in the hands of a member of the Naval Affairs Bureau, who was a commander in rank. The annual estimates for the naval air force were a little more than ¥20,000,000, but a sentiment prevailed in naval circles that even the sum of ¥20,000,000 would be too much for the naval air force, which many believed would never serve to decide the issue of a naval battle, contending that airplanes and aircraft-carriers would serve only as the eyes and ears of the Navy. No wonder that the writer came in for a storm of criticism when he asserted that planes carried by warships and aircraft-carriers would be able to attack and sink battleships successfully.

The writer took occasion after occasion to explain his contention to Admiral Takarabe, then Minister of the Navy, but he found that naval circles were absolutely against his idea. Even Commander Goro Hara, his predecessor, was opposed to the writer's view. Without feeling despondent, the writer pressed forward his viewpoint, ultimately leading to its adoption. During his tenure of office, the writer was satisfied to see that legislation governing the establishment and operation of the Headquarters of Aviation had been enacted and that it was set up on April 5, the following year, with Vice-Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto as its chief. The writer himself was appointed a senior member of the General Affairs Division of the Headquarters, in addition to his post in the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry. In setting up the Headquarters of Aviation, the Navy Ministry asked the Diet to approve a modest sum of ¥40,000.

Phenomenal Advance

The Navy's air arm has made a phenomenal advance since the beginning of the present Showa era toward the end of December, 1926. With the establishment of the Headquarters of Aviation, the Naval air force was thoroughly reorganized and a powerful addition was made to the naval air arm when the conversion of the battle-cruiser Akagi into an aircraft-carrier was completed in March, 1926, and requisitioned for service. On the other hand, several long distance flights were made by planes manufactured with purely Japanese materials. In April, the same year, scouting seaplanes winged their way to the Kurile Islands from Kasumigaura; in June, another long distance flight was performed between Sasebo and Formosa; and in July, still another long distance flight was successfully carried out between Yokosuka and the Ogasawara Islands.

In the second year of the Showa era (1927), the writer was sent to Europe and America, where he visited various aircraft factories, government and private airfields and aviation schools, some three hundreds in all. In the third year of the Showa era (1928), the Japanese Navy took the lead of other naval Powers by inaugurating a system for training boy pilots. In March, the same year, the aircraft-carrier Kaga was completed and commissioned into service, adding substantially to Japan's naval strength. In April, the same year, a catapult was installed in the warship Asahi. Its test with a scouting seaplane of the 15th year type was successful.

In the fourth year of the Showa era (1929), when the Combined Fleet held modern maneuvers in the Japan Sea, the aircraft-carriers Akagi, Hosho, Notoro and others took part in them. The maneuvers were featured by rigorous training resembling a real battle. However, the exercises were marred by a number of unfortunate accidents, involving the crashing of several planes piloted by Lieutenant Watanabe and others off Seishu Island, Korea, during a heavy rainstorm and the loss of some machines belonging to the aircraft carrier Akagi, the commander of which was Captain Isoroku Yamamoto, now Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, while the writer was second in command of it at that time.

In May, 1929, two flying-boats, made from purely Japanese materials, successfully completed a round trip between Kasumigaura and Saipan in the Japanese mandated Islands in the South Seas. In August, the same year, the Graf Zeppelin, German airship, commanded by Dr. Eckener, its designer, arrived at Kasumigaura on its round-the-world trip from Berlin via Siberia. Among its passengers was Lieutenant-Commander Fujiyoshi of the Japanese Navy. When the Graf Zeppelin left Kasumigaura on its trans-Pacific flight for America, Commander Kusaka of the Japanese Navy took passage in it.

(To Be Concluded)

MANY BRILLIANT DISCOVERIES MADE BY JAPAN'S SCIENTISTS

Kotaro Honda's Super-Steel and Yasujiro Niwa's Telephoto Are Among Latest Achievements

Japanese Science Series IX

During the first World War, our country was in a very unique position and her science and industry developed by leaps and bounds. It was truly during this period that our universities expanded and institutions of higher learnings increased in number. Large sums of money were contributed by the government as well as private circles for the establishment of elaborate experimental laboratories. In these ways, science was popularized, studied and encouraged.

From the Taisho to the Showa era, remarkable progress was made in scientific achievements which were on par or better than western achievements. To mention but a few of the most outstanding scientists and their respective accomplishments, there are for example, Kotaro Honda's steel experimentations, Hideyo Noguchi's discovery of yellow fever bacteria, Jiro Niwa's work on telephoto, Masataro Kawaharada and Tadaoki Yamamoto's television experimentation, Shintaro Uda's ultra-short wave telephone and others. Many doctors and scientists who contributed much to the advancement of medicine and bacteriology in this period still live and are continuing their revolutionary experiments.

During 1918-19, extensive laboratory researches were conducted in industrial chemistry. The progress made by our chemists was so rapid that the world could not help but recognize the ability and brilliance of the Japanese researchers in this branch of science.

Worthy Prize Winners

When Alfred Bernard Nobel, the famous Swedish chemist who invented the dynamite, died in 1896, he established, by his will, the Nobel prizes from his earnings which amounted to some ¥20,000,000; and the interest which accrued from the principle was to be paid annually to those whose work in science, literature and furtherance of world peace is considered of utmost benefit to humanity.

But, presumably for racial reasons, a Japanese has not, as yet, been honored with this Prize. There have been several Japanese personages who were truly qualified for the honor, for example: the discoverer of yellow fever bacilli, Hideyo Noguchi, the discoverer of pest-bacilli (bubonic plague), Shibasaburo Kitazato; the discoverer of Z Theory in mathematics, Sakae Kimura; the discoverer of adrenalin, Jokichi Takmine; the discoverer of Vitamin B, Umetaro Suzuki; and Hantaro Nagaoka who proved by actual experimentation that atoms can be broken up and others of equal eminence.

The name of Hideyo Noguchi, the famous bacteriologist, is well known throughout the world. Noguchi was born in Fukushima Prefecture, a son of a poor farmer. His childhood life was filled with many hardships and uphill struggles.

In 1899 when Professor Flexner, the famous American bacteriologist, visited this country it was Noguchi who served him as his guide. One day, Noguchi spoke to the Professor of his ardent desire to study bacteriology in the United States and asked for his assistance when in America. In order not to disappoint young Noguchi, the Professor jokingly replied that he would be only too glad to help him. The following year, Noguchi borrowed sufficient funds to enable him to cross to America. He was 25 years old at the time.

Upon his arrival in the United States, Noguchi immediately called on Professor Flexner, but to his amazement, he was bluntly told that there wasn't anything in America which a young Japanese like him can do. The unexpected reply shocked Noguchi, but he persistently insisted that he be given something to study. The Professor finally gave in and inquired, "Have you any knowledge of poison snakes? If you do, then please work on snake poisonings."

His Earnestness Admired

Noguchi was disappointed, for he did not know anything about snake poisonings. Yet this did not discourage him. Instead, from the following day, for one whole week, he read into every book on reptiles in the public library. He then compiled his report and submitted it to Professor Flexner. The latter was so moved by young Noguchi's perseverance and earnestness that he was made his assistant.

Just one year after his arrival in America, Noguchi presented his treatise on snake poisoning at the National Academy of Science. The work was appreciated, not only by the Academy, but also by the Carnegie Research Laboratory that a fund was donated to Noguchi to enable him to continue his research at the University of Pennsylvania. Here, Noguchi was so occupied in his laboratory day in and day out, that it was not uncommon for a person to inquire, "When does Noguchi ever sleep?"

After a year of study in Copenhagen, Denmark, Noguchi returned to America and entered the Rockefeller Medical Research Laboratory. With renewed vigor, he conducted intensive bacteriological researches into spirochaeta pallida, tetanus bacillus and trachoma bacteria.

In 1907, he received the title of "Associate" from the same Institute, and wrote two important books, "Poison Snakes and Snake Poisoning" and "Diagnosis of Syphilis." Four years later (1911), his name became more known when he succeeded in developing a pure culture of spirochaeta pallida, the bacteria of the dreaded social disease, syphilis.

After Wassermann announced to the world the method of testing blood for syphilis, now more popularly known as the Wassermann Blood Test, bacteriologists the world over were straining every ounce of their energies to develop a pure culture of this bacteria because, if this could be done, a way can be found to combat this scourge of mankind.

Epochal Discovery

In 1917, Noguchi sailed for Ecuador to undertake researches into the yellow fever disease. It was known, even at that time, that this disease, so prevalent in tropical countries, was carried by mosquitoes, but the illusive yellow fever bacteria itself was yet to be discovered.

After encountering much hardship, his patience was finally rewarded. He successfully isolated and discovered the dangerous little "bug," which was taking hundreds of human lives annually. This discovery was made in 1919. In order to substantiate his discovery still further, he continued his researches in Mexico and Peru, and the results gained in those countries were absolutely identical with those which he had found in Ecuador.

By now, Noguchi was known throughout the world as the savior of mankind from the dreaded yellow fever malady.

Several years later, after his return from South America, one of the members of the Rockefeller Research Laboratory reported from Africa that in the Dark Continent, he had been unable to find the spirochaeta which Noguchi had discovered, among his patients stricken with yellow fever. Upon hearing this report, Noguchi felt such a strong sense of responsibility that, despite his broken health, he journeyed to Africa to tackle once again this malady. Unfortunately, in the midst of his research in the African jungle, he too was stricken by yellow fever and died at an early age of 53, a true martyr of modern bacteriology.

High Quality Steel

During the Manchurian incident, a sympathetic inventor improvised a bullet-proof covering for army horses. The man was Kotaro Honda, inventor of permanent magnetic steel or briefly dubbed K.S. Steel. The bullet-proof covering was devised during his spare moments while conducting researches on steel. But the result of the permanent magnetic steel was attained only after long and arduous researches.

This new steel contributed much toward the development of electrical industries and, furthermore, it was feared by foreign Powers as one of the most potential material in heavy industries. This K.S. Steel is widely used for airplane magnets, searchlights and light and heavy armaments.

By 1918, Honda had already become known for his splendid work on magnetic steel but he did not contentedly rest on his laurals. Instead, he continued his researches and even after his appointment as President of the Tohoku Imperial University, he found time to collaborate with his university colleagues in researches till deep into the night.

In 1933, Honda introduced another magnetic steel which surpassed the first one. This was called the New L.S. Steel, an alloy of iron, cobalt, nickel and titanium.

Prior to the above innovation, Dr. Honda and his collaborator, Jo Masumoto, produced a super-steel which was not susceptible to rust nor to extremely high temperature. It was produced from an alloy of iron, nickel and cobalt and processed by a special method.

Diamond is undoubtedly the hardest material in existence but, a steel which almost equaled diamond in hardness was invented by Hisakichi Hashiba, a staff member of the Sumitomo Electric Laboratory in Osaka. The amazing work was accomplished in 1933, after five years of research. This steel was made from an alloy of tungsten-carbide and nickel and processed a secret method.

Assuming that the hardness of a diamond is 10, this super high quality steel possessed a phenomenal hardness of 9.5 to 9.7, and even at a temperature of 1,500 degrees centigrade, the state of its composition is not affected at all.

Super-Hardened Steel

The story of highly processed steel is incomplete without mentioning Saburo Watanabe, who in 1930 invented the super-hardened special steel from an alloy of iron, chromium, magnesium, nickel and molybdenum. Other than this work, Watanabe has also made many other improvements and inventions of inestimable value to the munition industry. Watanabe's super-hardened special steel is widely used for making katanas or Japanese swords.

All of these improvements and inventions were not achieved overnight. It was the burning patriotism and the untiring efforts of the Scientists which made possible the attainment of such remarkable results. Another fact which must be remembered is that the technique of processing iron ore was passed down from time immemorial by our ancestors.

Niwa's Telephoto

By dawn of the 20th century, remarkable progress was made in our country in the field of electrical engineering. Among the latest in this field was telephoto.

There are, at present, only four

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